

WOMAN ATTEMPTS TO KILL W. J. BURNS



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U. S. OFFICERS INSULTED OPENLY IN BERLIN SENATORS PROVE HOLD-UP BY COAL BARONS

HARD COAL HOLD-UP PROVED BY SENATE INVESTIGATION; PRICE FIXING BY U. S. URGED

Vardaman Reports Eight Companies Monopolize 'Business,' as Evening World Disclosed.

FUEL CHIEFS BLAMED.

Permission to Develop Culin Banks Would Have Relieved Recent Shortage.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Manufactures Committee, today inserted in the Congressional Record a statement on the committee's investigation of the anthracite coal situation, charging that production of anthracite coal in the United States is controlled by eight large transportation companies, which through an almost complete monopoly were able to fix prices and determine the rate of production. Chairman Vardaman explained that the committee was unable to present its report at this time, as not all of the testimony taken in hearings in Washington and in the Pennsylvania coal fields had been printed. He added, however, that he had "gathered together certain facts," which he trusted would be of help to the next Congress in dealing with the anthracite coal question.

Testimony before the committee, he asserted in his statement, had disclosed in his opinion that "there is no commodity in common use that is so absolutely monopolized as the anthracite coal production."

Shortage of anthracite during the war and the existing high prices for the commodity, he said, were due almost entirely to this monopolistic control.

Transportation corporations controlling production in the Pennsylvania field—the only source of marketable anthracite in North America—were named in Senator Vardaman's statement as follows:

"The Reading (the holding company of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Jersey Central, which in turn owns all of the stock of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company), the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company (which owns and controls the Lehigh and New England), the Erie, and the New York, Ontario and Western."

Although controlling but 72 per cent. of the actual production of anthracite, the statement asserted, the eight companies had made it impossible for independent operators to compete with them on any fair basis.

"Notwithstanding the fact," said the statement, "that the Constitution of Pennsylvania prohibits a transportation company from engaging in mining, these transportation companies are in this business of not only transporting this coal but of mining it."

Expressing the hope that Congress might see the necessity of legislation to protect the people of the United States from what he described as "the greed, cupidity and avarice of these soulless corporations," the Mississippi Senator recommended that "if the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which forbids the transportation companies to mine coal, is a dead letter in that State," the Federal Government, under the In-

EVENING WORLD PUT COAL TRUST FACTS BEFORE THE SENATE

All Its Charges Confirmed as Result of Investigation by Committee.

THE EVENING WORLD, after weeks of thorough investigation at the mines and elsewhere, presented to the United States Senate a startling array of facts, figures and photographs showing how the East, particularly New York, was at the mercy of the coal trust; how prices were arbitrarily advanced, and production was curtailed and how eight companies controlled production, transportation and practically delivery.

The Evening World also established how coal banks which would have relieved the stringency during the "lightless nights" of Garfield had been ignored, only to be resorted to later when the coal companies found it extremely profitable to dump culm into New York at the price of freshly mined coal.

The Senate Committee on Manufactures has made an investigation and confirms the Evening World's charges. The Senate Committee also urges that prices be fixed by the Government.

NEW YORK HOTELS BEGIN REDUCTION ON FOOD PRICES

Majestic and Allied Hoteliers Make First Cut—Bowman Aids Consider Step.

The reduction of food prices in New York hotels has begun.

A 20 per cent. cut was announced at the Majestic and the two other hotels controlled by Copeland Townsend.

The "Bowman group" of hotel men held a meeting this afternoon to consider similar action. The result of that meeting has not yet been announced.

Prices are coming down because wholesale prices are already down.

The random diner along Broadway may not realize for a time the decreasing pressure on his pocketbook—especially since some of the hotel and restaurant men hope to make up the money they expect to lose through prohibition—but since the movement for "revision downward" has been started the experts say that competition will presently force all the restaurateurs into line.

At the Majestic it was announced that the lower prices would not mean smaller portions or inferior quality.

WOMAN SHOTS AT W. J. BURNS IN GRAND CENTRAL

Bullets Miss Detective—Stenographer Says His Men Are "Hounding" Sweetheart.

William J. Burns, internationally famous as the head of the Detective Bureau which bears his name, was shot at twice in Grand Central Station by a young woman describing herself as Gertrude Wormworth, twenty-seven, a stenographer residing at No. 784 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Burns was uninjured, the bullets going wild.

The Wormworth woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital for observation. "Burns detectives," she said, "have been causing a lot of trouble for my sweetheart. They have been following him. I wanted it stopped."

The young woman is described as good looking and she was fashionably attired. She told the detectives who arrested her that she had been waiting in the station since 10 o'clock this morning. She appeared to have had information that Mr. Burns would come to town to-day from Scarborough.

Detective Mullin and Special Officer Porter were at her side within a few seconds. They took the gun from her.

Mr. Burns, who appeared unruffled, said he did not know the woman and for several minutes was not aware that he had been her target.

"I never saw Miss Wormworth, never heard of her and do not know what it is all about," he said. "I thought the bullets must have been intended for two men who stood near me in the station."

Mr. Burns, a native of Baltimore, is in his fifty-eighth year. He is President of a corporation known as the William J. Burns International Detective Agency. The New York offices are in the Woolworth Building.

HOTEL BAR RECEIPTS ASSESSED TO FIGHT GRYS

Up-State Owners Taxed on the Basis of Their Gross Sales for 1918.

ALBANY, March 3.—Dry forces are greatly concerned over the latest move of the Hotel Association in sending out notice of an assessment of 5 per cent. on New York City hotel keepers, and 2½ per cent. on up-State hotel keepers, to be used in connection with "a well defined plan to contest prohibition in its various threatening phases."

The assessment is to be levied on the gross receipts from sale of alcoholic beverages only during the year 1918. Notice to this effect was sent out in a letter dated Feb. 27, bearing the names of John McE. Bowman, B. B. McAlpin, J. A. Muschenheim, J. B. Regan and Fred S. Terry, purporting to be signed by Paul B. Holden, "for the committee."

PRICES OF FISH HERE CUT FORTY PER CENT

Arrival of Trawler Results in Big Reduction in Cod and Haddock.

The fishing steamer Albatoz came into port today with about 300,000 pounds of fish. The best haddock now offered in the local markets for 15 cents per pound was sold to the wholesalers for 9 cents, and retail cod, which is being retailed at 25 cents, was sold at 15 cents a pound.

\$1,000 OFFER VAIN FOR SEAT TO HEAR WILSON AND TAFT

Fully 300,000 Requests for Tickets to Metropolitan Opera House Received.

A Wall Street man offered \$1,000 this morning for one seat for to-morrow night at the Metropolitan Opera House, where President Wilson and ex-President Taft are to speak on the League of Nations. He said he did not want to bribe anybody, but that he would pay the \$1,000 to "any charity" if he could get the seat. He did not get it.

A woman with a little boy appeared at the office of Abram I. Elkins, where the tickets had been given out. She said she had come from Chicago to hear the speeches, and she wept when she couldn't get a ticket. Her tears were as unavailing as the Wall Street money.

Henry C. Erick sent a clerk to make a special appeal but he was too late. The seats were all disposed of long ago. And there is a ton or so of mail applications still unopened. Mr. Elkins, who estimated Saturday that the total would be 250,000, now guesses 300,000—without counting the thousands of telephone appeals. Extra operators have been hired to sit at telephones and say, "No, no, no, no, no"—all day long.

There will be about 5,000 persons in the Opera House, and that is all. The rest will have to read the newspaper. Wednesday morning.

Ticket speculators who have succeeded, it is said, in obtaining 400 tickets to the Metropolitan meeting are being sought by detectives from the District Attorney's office. According to Assistant District Attorney Kilroe, the tickets are being sold at sums ranging from \$10 to \$50 each.

"The men who are selling tickets for this patriotic gathering," he said, "are profiteers of the worst sort. If they are arrested and convicted, I will ask that workhouse sentences be imposed."

The tickets, which will be confiscated by the police if the speculators are caught, are said to have been obtained by unusual means, in which, according to rumors, the speculators used political influences to gain them.

Seven hundred uniformed policemen and 500 detectives will be on guard around the Pennsylvania Station to-morrow night when President Wilson arrives from Washington. Twenty motorcycle policemen will ride in front of and in the rear of the President's automobile on the way from the station to the Metropolitan Opera House.

In a private room in the Opera House the President will greet former President Taft. There Mr. Wilson will also meet a delegation of twenty representative Irishmen, who will ask him to bring the matter of Irish freedom before the Peace Conference for decision by the League of Nations.

After the meeting the President will go to Hoboken via the 23d Street Ferry and will at once board the George Washington on which he is to sail for France.

Alice Paul, leader of the National Woman's Party, is in town to picket the Metropolitan while the President speaks to-morrow night. She herself, she said to-day at the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, will lead the pickets, who will demand of the President that he call an extra session of Congress to pass the Woman Suffrage Bill and do their demanding in a color scheme of purple, gold and white.

The committee of labor men interested in the case of Thomas Mooney is arranging a demonstration for to-morrow night to call the attention of President Wilson, on his arrival in this city, to the fact that Mooney is still in jail. The decision to parade to-morrow night was made yesterday at a meeting at No. 219 Fifth Street.

BERLIN CROWDS HISS AND JEER U. S. OFFICERS DURING PARADE AND ATTACK GEN. HARRIES' AUTO

French Also Centre of Hostile Demonstration Staged Under Imperial Flags and Amid Old Songs.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 2.—At the reception to Gen. von Lettow, former German Commander of Africa, American officers were quietly watching the parade from American Headquarters in the Hotel Adlon.

The crowds in the street suddenly began to jeer, hiss and shout at them. The police experienced difficulty in restoring order.

During the height of the demonstration several civilians rushed at Gen. Harries's automobile, which was standing unoccupied at the curb, with the intention of demolishing it. Policemen interfered.

The Americans, as well as other Allied officers, were compelled to remain inside the hotel all afternoon. The mission ordered all Allied officers to keep off the streets until further instructions.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 2. (Associated Press).—During a demonstration on the return of Gen. von Lettoworbeck and some of his East African troops this afternoon a crowd of enthusiastic shock fists and sticks at a number of American officers sitting in the windows of the hotel where the American Mission is quartered.

Others in the crowd countered by clapping their hands and cheering the Americans. The officers promptly withdrew, when they saw that their presence might provoke trouble.

The hostile crowd hung around the hotel for a long time and made offensive remarks about the French Mission, which has its headquarters in the same hotel, because of an unfounded report that the French had hissed the German procession. Finally German troops were lined up in front of the hotel to prevent possible violence.

The reception to the former German commander in East Africa savored of the old regime. The imperial flags fluttered everywhere instead of the banners of the German Republic. Patriotic songs of the old regime rang out in quite the old way.

WILSON URGES PROTECTION OF WORKERS AND BUSINESS

"Average Man" One to Be Considered in Reconstruction, He Tells Governors.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Wilson to-day, addressing the opening conference of Governors and Mayors in the East Room of the White House, declared that the business of Government in readjusting industry in the United States is "to take counsel for the average man."

"The whole matter," he said, "runs down into the plane of the workers," and he said the decision must be worked out to benefit those who contribute their energy and minds to making industries successful.

Appearing suddenly before the assembled State and city executives an hour before he was scheduled to speak, the President expressed his complete confidence that through the co-operation of States and cities with the Government, adequate means would be found for restoring industry to a proper basis.

"We are more fortunate in respect to this great problem than the other nations of the world," he said, "and can approach the subject with complete assurance."

Secretary of Labor Wilson, who also addressed the conference, declared attempts to establish the soviet system of government in the United States were made in the recent strikes at Seattle, Lawrence, Mass.; Butte, Mont.; Paterson, N. J., and other industrial centers.

Secretary Baker followed Secretary Wilson and explained the War Department's method in cancelling contracts so as to accomplish a great saving to the Government without demoralizing industry or disturbing labor.

1919 REALTY TAX RATE IS PASSED; \$2.32 TO \$2.41

The Board of Aldermen in special session to-day passed the tax rate for 1919. The tax on real estate for each \$100 valuation as compared with last year follows:

	1918	1919
New York	\$2.32	\$2.36
Brooklyn	2.37	2.40
Kings	2.36	2.40
Queens	2.37	2.33
Richmond	2.41	2.46

The aggregate amount of the budget for 1919 is \$248,025,434.58, while for 1918 the budget amounted to \$238,123,759.

The amount of real estate tax for 1918 was \$192,350,368. This year the total amount to be raised amounts to \$196,655,797.

Personal taxes for the year 1919 amount to \$362,412,750, while last year the personal tax amounted to \$251,214,875. By counties the amounts to be raised by personal taxes are New York, \$29,236,799; Bronx, \$12,674,400; Kings, \$14,907,305; Queens, \$10,934,309; Richmond, \$2,610,175.

BLACK TOM VERDICT GOOD.

\$12,500,000 in Claims Involved in Supreme Court Ruling.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A liability of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for damages resulting from the Black Tom explosion of war munitions in New York Harbor on July 29, 1918, was in effect upheld today by the Supreme Court, which refused to review Federal Court judgments granting the New Jersey Fairly and Philadelphia Insurance Companies against the railroad.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT FEARS ITS COMPLETE OVERTHROW IN AN UPRISING OF REDS

Makes Frantic Efforts to Prevent General Strike From Becoming a Nation-Wide German Revolution; Free State Proclaimed for Bavaria

BERLIN, March 3.—The German Government yesterday partially recognized the Soviets. In a frantic effort to prevent the general strikes from becoming a nation wide revolution, the Cabinet issued a proclamation admitting social and economic control of industries by the Workmen's Councils, but promising stringent punishment for further disorders.

The workers, dissatisfied with this "half-way measure," and insisting on full political recognition, threatened an uprising within a week that will be of sufficient power to overthrow the Government.

A general strike in Berlin appeared imminent to-day. The bourgeois councils threatened a retaliation strike. Patrols here have been doubled.

Riots are reported to be continuing in Leipzig and Halle. In Munich a number of casualties resulted when troops ousted Spartans from several industrial plants.

MUNICH, March 2.—The Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress has rejected by a vote of 234 to 70 a motion reading: "The Socialist Republic of Councils is proclaimed and legislative and executive powers belong directly to the working people, represented by councils of workmen, soldiers and peasants," and has adopted by a large majority the following resolution:

"The Assembly of Soldiers and Workmen's Councils constitutes the Provisional National Council of the Free State of Bavaria. The executive committee will be charged with the direction of national business and will consist of thirty-three members, whose appointments are revocable by the National Council. The committee will choose from its members a central committee of seven which will be responsible to it."

The future constitution of the Free State of Bavaria will be prepared by the Provisional Government and the Executive Committee acting together and will be submitted for decision to the people. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress will elect a new ministry and a section for public instruction will be formed, charged with the task of enlightening the people. The new ministry will be responsible to the Central Committee and the Provisional National Council.

LONDON, March 3.—Anarchy is gripping all Germany, according to reports received here to-day from widespread sources. The overthrow of the new republic under Ebert is believed to be near.

Strikes and disorders are growing. Thirty cities have been isolated by the general strike declared by the Leipzig workmen's and soldiers' councils, which takes in the railroads, telegraph and postal service. The entire chemical industry is paralyzed.

BASEL, March 3.—A Spartacist republic has been proclaimed in Brunswick, it was announced in despatches received here to-day. A "Red Army" was said to be forming there for the purpose of overthrowing Chancellor Scheideemann.

Lewin, the Russian Bolshevik who was reported to have aided in the Spartacist revolt in Munich, is said to have been wounded in a clash with Government troops and to have been shot in the left arm. The woman escaped.

Three miles away from the scene of the murder and its repulsive Deputy United States Marshal Hern and George Lewis fired bullets at each other a few minutes before. The police saw a woman named "Maggie" was in a saloon on Eighth Avenue with Hern when the negro came in and took exception to the woman's companion. He told the woman he wanted "his presents" back.

Hern and the woman prepared to leave the back room of the saloon and began firing at each other. The latter drew a revolver and returned the fire, sending three bullets into the abdomen and thigh of his assailant. Hern was shot in the left arm. The woman escaped.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.
Arabic, Persian, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Hindustani, Malay, etc.
Check room for baggage and parcels open day and night. Money orders and travellers' checks for sale.—Advt.

WORLD RESTAURANT.
SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1919.
Small dinner with French first course..... 50¢
Dinner with soup, main course, salad, coffee..... 75¢
LUNCH FLOOR, WORLD BUILDING.
WATCH FOR TO-MORROW'S SPECIAL.—Advt.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)